

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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This report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the Baltic Military District.

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1. [REDACTED] previously reported that an MVD school and a 261st MVD Regt were located in the stone barracks, also called SS Barracks, on the northeastern perimeter of Vilnyus.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment: There is no information on a 214th Mtz Rifle Regt in Vilnyus. The 214th Rifle Regt was a wartime component of the 12th Rifle Div, which was committed exclusively in the Far East. The 214th Gds Rifle Regt of the 73rd Gds Rifle Div, activated in the Turkestan MD, was subordinate to the Fifty-Seventh Army in Austria at the end of the war.

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3. [REDACTED] Comment: A 44th Rifle Regt has not been identified in Riga. During World War II the 44th Rifle Regt belonged to the 42nd Rifle Div, which was activated in the Volga MD in 1942 and identified last with the Fifth Shock Army in Germany in June 1946. The subsequent history of the division is unknown. The 44th Gds Rifle Regt was a wartime component of the 15th Gds Rifle Div, which had been formed from the 136th Rifle Div that had been identified in the Transcaucasus MD prior to 1940. The 15th Gds Rifle Div was subordinate to the Fifth Gds Army in Silesia in March 1945, and was subsequently identified in Austria, from where it was transferred to an unidentified location in July 1946.

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Soviet Troops in the Baltic MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kalininograd (NS4-43, E20-30).	1945 to August 1949.	1. Former Wrangel barracks instal- lation.	In the northeastern suburb of Rothen- stein beside the former German Army ordnance depot.	Occupied by a rocket launcher unit. More than 50 rocket launchers were stored in the barracks area in sheds and under shed-roofs. Also, about 50 tractors and more than 100 medium guns were observed.	
		2. Former artillery barracks instal- lation, about 20 to 30 buildings.	Northeastern sector of the city, on Kanonenweg (Cannon Road).	Occupied by a motorized artillery unit. More than 100 blocked-up guns of medium caliber, fitted with twin-pneumatic tires, were stored in riding sheds. Also, more than 50 trucks were observed.	
		3. Barracks instal- lation.	On Kanonenweg.	Occupied by a unit re- ferred to as an infantry brigade. When marching out the troops were armed with submachine guns and light machine guns. AT rifles were observed in the barracks.	
		4. Former Krause barracks instal- lation.	Southeastern sector of the city, on Neuendorfer Street.	Heavy AA guns on four-wheel carriages were frequently observed in the barracks yard.	

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5. Former police barracks installation.	Northern sector of the city on General Litzmann Street.	Housed a naval officer school of about 1,000 troops.
6. Former Schleiermacher barracks installation.	Northwestern sector of the city on Schleiermacher Street.	Occupied by a labor battalion employed in road construction and equipped with prime movers.
7. Former artillery barracks installation.	Southern suburb of Ponarth.	Occupied by an artillery unit, on which no details are available.
8. Former Kaserne. Air communications. barracks installations.	In Ballieth, 3.5 km north of the northern railroad station.	Occupied by a tank unit. More than 100 JS tanks were stored in the barracks area. About 200 new tanks arrived in the installation in 1947. Also, 100 to 150 trucks were observed. Driving practice was held with some tanks.
9. Former German Air Force District Headquarters.	Northern suburb of Maraumenhof.	Housed an officer school, estimated at more than 500 troops. Training with AT guns and instruction in map-reading were held.
10. Cantonment.	In a woods on the road to Baltiysk.	Driving practice with tank chassis was observed there.
11. Cantonment.	In a woods on the road to Baltiysk.	Troops wearing yellow protective suits were observed

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Zelen-  
ogradsk  
(N54-57,  
E20-30).

May to  
July  
1948.

Baltiysk  
(N54-10,  
E19-55).

1945 to  
April  
1948.

Former German barracks installation of three brick buildings.

1. Former Skagerrak barracks installation of four red brick buildings of various sizes, surrounded by a brick wall.

2. Citadel of one red circular brick building, surrounded by a wall, three meters high, and a moat.

3. Officers' settlement of about 30 houses.

4. Officers' settlement of about 15 small villas.

West of the Pillau railroad station.

Several hundred meters southwest of the Skagerrak barracks installation, in a woods.

About 400 meters northeast of the Skagerrak barracks installation.

About three km east of Baltiysk, near Kamstigall.

blocking off some of the terrain sections with tracing tapes. The troops had drum-shaped containers, loaded on trucks. A chemical defense school was located there, according to the Soviet assistant driver.

Occupied by a naval unit of about 400 troops.

Occupied by the Baltic Fleet Headquarters, including a headquarters company of about 150 naval troops armed with light infantry weapons.

Occupied until May 1947 by a naval training unit of about 500 troops equipped with light infantry weapons only.

Occupied by about 150 families of officers below the rank of captain.

Several admirals and two generals were observed there.

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Sovetsk (N55-10, E21-53).	1945 to February 1949.	1. Barracks instal- lation.	Western sector of the city.	Occupied by a motorized artillery unit estimated at one battalion. Troops moving out were frequently observed to be equipped with 12 to 14 guns of 152 mm caliber, towed by Stalin tractors.	In addition, an in- fantry unit estimated at one regiment was stationed in Sovetsk.
		2. Barracks instal- lation.	Western sector of the city, south of the aforemen- tioned artillery barracks.	Occupied by a tank unit with 35 to 40 T-34 and T-43 tanks, mounting guns of 76.2 mm caliber.	
	25X1X	Billeting area, form- erly used as a deaf- mute asylum.		Occupied since May 1948 by naval training units of about 300 naval cadets 15 to 23 years of age. The trainees were to be replaced every six months.	
	1947 to October 1948.			Occupied by units of 120 to 150 troops, equipped with trucks.	
Ragnit (N55-03, E22-02).	1946 to March 1949.	Billeting area of three four-story brick buildings.	North of the rail- road station, in the town area.	Occupied by a border guard unit of more than 1,000 troops wearing green ser- vice color. The unit was commanded by Col. Tsinzuri (fnu) (phonetic spelling). Three more colonels be- longed to the headquarters. The number of officers was estimated at 70 to 80. The unit was equipped with AT	
Border area between Kalinigrad Oblast and Poland and Angerapp (N54-24, E22-00).	June to September 1947.	1. Barracks instal- lation of two large five-story buildings; one smaller five- story officer apart- ment house surrounded by a board fence; one horseshoe-shaped garage installation, about 100x150 meters, enclosed by an iron	Several hundred meters west of the town, on the south- ern edge of the junction of a rail- road line and a road.		

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fence; one headquarters building; one hospital building; and four large wooden barracks buildings.

guns of 30 to 40 mm caliber; mortars of 80 and 120 mm caliber; heavy water-cooled machine guns, on handcarts with two wooden wheels; small two-axle armored scout cars, mounting either one heavy machine gun or one 20 mm AA machine gun; about 60 trucks of various types; one former German radio truck; four busses; four repair shop trucks; several sedans and jeeps; horse-drawn vehicles, with about 300 horses; and more than 100 German shepherd dogs. Border guard detachments of about three officers and 30 EM were stationed at checkpoints, established along the border at intervals of about three km in towns or wooden barracks. Each detachment was equipped with one truck, some riding horses, and dogs. Some had armored scout cars. The border was blocked by two lines, the first following the border and including a barbed wire entanglement, about two meters high, with cleared aisles in the forest for observation purposes, and watchtowers. The second

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Klaypeda  
(N55-43,  
E21-07).

1946 to  
June  
1948.



1. Old barracks installation of several five-story brick buildings, surrounded by a fence.

North of town, about one km north of the railroad station, on the road to Lepaya.

was of the same construction as described above, without watchtowers, running at a distance of two km from the border. The belt enclosed by the two lines was fitted with trip wires connected with automatic danger signals, such as small sirens, flares, and cans.

The barracks were occupied by a great number of troops, some wearing black epaulets, some, blue epaulets with golden stripes, and some light-blue epaulets.

2. Barracks installation of one large horseshoe-shaped building.

Southern bank of the mouth of the Dange River, which discharged into the Memel River.

The brickwork was completed by June 1948.

3. AA gun emplacements.

Two or three km north of the mouth of the Memel River, which discharged into the Baltic Sea.

Improved emplacements for 15 to 20 guns were observed. The calibers of the guns were estimated at 37 and 70 to 80 mm. Firing at towed sleeve targets was frequently observed. The targets were towed at an altitude of 800 to 1,000 meters.

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April  
1948.



4. Military billets  
of two four-story  
brick buildings and  
one stable.

Southeastern town  
exit.

Occupied by an MVD head-  
quarters. The officers  
wore caps with a red  
ribbon and wide gold-  
braided epaulets with  
insignia consisting of a  
golden rod and a ribbon  
winding around. One  
lieutenant colonel was  
in charge of this head-  
quarters, with which  
also one Major Konchorev  
(fmu) (phonetic spelling)  
was identified. The  
headquarters included  
one military and one  
political section. The  
records of the PWs were  
kept, and PWs and civi-  
lians were interrogated,  
in the political section.  
The number of horses in  
the stable was estimated  
at 50.  
40 to 50 tanks cov-  
ered with tarpaulins  
were observed.

5. Tank storage  
area.

Southern town  
exit.

Occupied by a motorized  
engineer unit of about  
500 troops.

Barracks instal-  
lation.

Yanova, main  
street.

A former PW camp was  
converted into an MVD  
billet in 1949.

Occupied by an infantry  
unit of about 500 troops.  
Only long infantry rifles  
with fixed bayonets were  
observed during the

Kaunas  
(N54-53,  
E23-55). Prior to  
the fall  
of 1948.

Vilnyus  
(N54-40,  
E25-15). 1948 to  
February  
1950.

Barracks installation,  
formerly used as a home  
for old Jews, of two  
five-story buildings  
and one three-story

At the foot of  
the castle hill.

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building, enclosing  
a courtyard.

training. The soldiers  
were 18 to 20 years old.  
Young civilians were ob-  
served to move into the  
installation in May 1949.  
About 50 percent of the  
recruits came from the  
Tbilisi area, according  
to Soviet soldiers.

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Spring  
of 1949.

1948 to  
February  
1949.

May to  
July  
1948.

1. Barracks instal-  
lation.

North of the Vilya  
River, in the  
eastern sector of  
the city.

Occupied by the motorized  
or semi-motorized 261st  
Rifle Regt.<sup>1</sup>

2. Barracks instal-  
lation.

Southern bank of  
the Vilya River,  
at the foot of  
the castle hill.

Occupied by the motorized  
or semi-motorized 214th  
Rifle Regt.<sup>2</sup>

1. Barracks instal-  
lation of one old  
four-story building,  
surrounded by a  
board fence.

South of the Vilya  
River, in the  
eastern sector of  
the city.

Referred to as an officer  
school. The troops of  
this school were esti-  
mated at 200 men, who  
wore gold-braided epau-  
lets and were armed with  
rifles.

2. Barrack instal-  
lation of one brick  
building.

South of the Vilya  
River, near the  
castle hill.

Referred to as an NCO  
school. The discipline  
of the troops in this  
installation was excellent.

Military billets.

City center.

Officer school of about  
100 officers and 300 to  
400 officer candidates of  
all branches of service.

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Lepaya. 1945 to  
May 1949.



Barracks installation  
of four three-story  
red brick buildings.

Northern sector of  
the town, west of  
the port basin,  
opposite the ship-  
yard.

The instruction courses  
for officers lasted six  
months and those for  
officer candidates two  
years.

Naval cadet school,  
occupied by 500 to  
600 troops, according  
to Latvian workers.

Ventspils. 1948 to  
June  
1949.



1. Barracks instal-  
lation of one horse-  
shoe-shaped, four-  
story building, about  
80 by 60 meters, en-  
closed by a wire  
fence.

Southern perimeter  
of the town.

Occupied to capacity by  
about 500 troops of an  
infantry unit until  
June 1949. The troops  
wore black-bordered red  
epaulets and, when they  
moved out, they were ob-  
served to be armed with  
rifles, submachine guns,  
light and heavy machine  
guns, and light mortars.

2. Barracks instal-  
lation of six red  
brick buildings.

Lake shore several  
km south of the  
port entrance.

Occupied to capacity by  
a naval unit. About 60  
troops were observed  
marching to the naval  
school daily until  
September 1949.

3. Naval school of  
two red brick build-  
ings.

Lake shore, about  
one km south of  
the naval barracks.

Naval school. Map-lined  
walls and blackboards  
were observed through  
the open windows.

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Daugavpils 1947 to  
(N55-53,  
E26-32). March  
1948.

Military billeting  
area in the former  
citadel.

Northwest of the  
town, north of  
the railroad  
bridge across the  
Dvina River.

Occupied by an AT artil-  
lery unit of about 800  
troops. Fifteen to  
twenty 76.2 mm AT guns  
were parked in groups  
of three near the bil-  
lets. The EM were armed  
with long rifles with  
fixed bayonets and sub-  
machine guns. ZIS and  
Studebaker trucks served  
as prime movers. Gun  
drill was observed.

Riga 1948 to  
(N56-59,  
E24-06). October  
1949.

1. Barracks instal-  
lation of two or three  
well-camouflaged three-  
story concrete build-  
ings.

Center of  
Kaiserwald.

Occupied by personnel of  
a railroad artillery unit,  
equipped with four captured  
German long-barreled 210 mm  
guns mounted on flatcars,  
which stood on a track on  
the western edge of  
Kaiserwald.

2. Military billeting  
area of one old three-  
story brick building.

At the naval base,  
south of the mill  
race channel.

Allegedly, a naval diver  
school.

3. Two armored  
trains.

Main railroad  
station.

Both trains were at the  
main railroad station  
in October 1949. Fellow  
PWS saw them frequently  
on the western edge of  
Kaiserwald near the afore-  
mentioned railway guns.  
The trains were manned by  
naval troops. Each train

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comprised one locomotive with side armor plates, six gun cars mounting short-barreled guns of about 150 mm caliber protected by steel plates, six ammunition cars, and three coaches.

4. AA gun emplacements.

Naval base area on the mill race.

At least six emplacements of three or four AA guns, mounted on concrete bases, were observed. The calibers were estimated at 70 to 150 mm. Barrage balloons were sometimes observed rising in the area of the AA gun positions. Searchlights near the AA batteries were sometimes observed in operation at night.

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1945 to  
June  
1949.

1. Billeting area in a former factory.

Southern sector of the city, on the road to Bauska (N56-24, E24-11).

Occupied by a tank unit. About 20 T-34 tanks were observed when the troops moved out for a field exercise. An unusually large number of officers witnessed the exercise.

2. Cadet school of one long four-story building.

Eastern bank of the Dvina River, near the northernmost wooden bridge.

About two hundred 13- or 14-year-old boys were observed practicing sailing and being trained with submachine guns.

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3. Naval school of  
one multi-story build-  
ing.

Western bank of  
the Dvina River,  
near the wooden  
bridge.

The school was estimated  
to be occupied by about  
400 young naval troops.  
Naval training was held  
on the Dvina River. The  
uniform consisted of a  
pair of black trousers,  
a blue blouse and a cap  
with the letters BF.

4. --

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The troops employed in  
guarding the port in-  
stallations were re-  
lieved by a police unit  
in the fall of 1948.  
The number of guards em-  
ployed there was esti-  
mated at 50.

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1945 to  
June  
1949.

1. Military billets  
of one large five-  
story building.

City center near  
the State Academy  
of Music.

Referred to as military  
post headquarters by  
Latvian workers. High-  
ranking officers, in-  
cluding generals, were  
frequently observed  
entering or leaving  
the building, and many  
sedans commuted there.

2. Military billets  
in a former PW canton-  
ment.

Southern perimeter  
of the city.

Occupied by an infantry  
unit of about 500 troops  
in mid-April 1949. Only  
rifles were observed.

3. Military billets,  
formerly used as a  
PW camp.

On the road be-  
tween Riga and  
the Riga beach  
(N56-57, E23-40).

[REDACTED]  
PW camp, closed in March  
1949, was occupied by an  
engineer unit of about

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1948 to  
May 1949.



Barracks installation  
of several white three-  
story brick buildings.

City center, south-  
east of Andreas  
Port.

500 troops in April 1949.

Referred to as former  
citadel. Occupied by a  
signal unit of about  
500 troops wearing black-  
bordered black epaulets.  
Training with signal  
lamps, telephones, and  
signal flags was observed  
being held in the barracks  
area.

1946 to  
May 1949.

1. Military billets  
of one four-story build-  
ing and one six-story  
building on the pre-  
mises of a former  
citadel.

On both sides of  
the Dvina River,  
near the eastern  
and western ends  
of the pontoon  
bridge.

Housed a naval officer  
school since 1946. The  
total strength was esti-  
mated at 600 to 800 troops.  
The officer candidates  
wore caps inscribed with  
"Baltic Fleet" and gold-  
braided epaulets on their  
blouses. Some had war  
decorations. The mili-  
tary appearance of the  
trainees was excellent.

2. Military billets  
of one six-story  
brick building, about  
30x15 meters.

On Valdemara  
Street.

Referred to as an MVD div-  
ision headquarters and  
commanded by a general.  
The headquarters was subord-  
inate to the Ministry of  
Internal Affairs and in-  
cluded about 50 officers.  
One MVD unit of about 400  
troops, one motor transport  
company, and one hospital

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were assigned to the headquarters. The headquarters was charged with the fighting of partisans in Latvia, the protection of the important installations in the city, and the guarding of PW camps and prisons.

3. Barracks installation of one six-story building, about 120 meters long.

Corner of Valdemara Street and Hanzas Street, near the Dynamo Stadium.

Occupied by an MVD unit of about 400 troops, subordinate to the MVD division headquarters. The troops wore blue-bordered red epaulets and were equipped with rifles, sub-machine guns, light machine guns, mortars, 12 light infantry guns, and five armored scout cars.

4. Military billets of one building, a large garage, some workshops, and a storage yard.

On Valdemara Street, opposite the billets of the MVD unit.

Occupied by an MVD motor transport company of about 100 troops. The company was equipped with ten sedans and 50 trucks and furnished motor vehicles to the officers of the division headquarters and the MVD unit.

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1948 to May 1949.

Military billeting area, on the premises of a former PW camp, of one brick building, one large

South of the combined road and railroad bridge across the mill race, seven to

Occupied by an infantry unit of about 800 troops. The unit was semi-motorized and was equipped with small arms, light machine guns,

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1948 to  
April  
1949.

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storage shed, and  
one small-bore target  
range.

eight km north of  
the city center, on  
the premises of the  
superphosphate  
plant.

and light and heavy mortars.  
The storage shed was used  
as a drill hall and for the  
storage of munitions, mines,  
and weapons.

October  
1948.

Billets of one wooden  
barracks building,  
two wooden storage  
sheds; six to eight  
surveyed building  
sites, and one former  
apartment house.

Western sector of  
Riga Beach near  
the seashore.

Still under construction in  
April 1949. A pre-military  
engineering school was to  
be established in the bil-  
lets.

Navy Captain Hartmann  
(fnu), who was in charge  
of the building opera-  
tions, referred to this  
installation only as  
an engineer camp.

1947.

Barracks installation  
of four four-story  
brick buildings, each  
about 150 meters long  
and some long stables;  
formerly used as a  
Latvian artillery bar-  
racks.

Northeastern peri-  
meter of the city,  
east of the city  
quarter of  
Ciekuvalns.

Occupied by an infantry  
unit. The troops wore  
red epaulets with the  
number 44. They did  
guard duty in the PW camp  
and were armed with obs-  
lete long rifles. About  
500 horses were observed

According to Soviet  
troops, the unit was  
the 44th Inf Regt.<sup>3</sup>

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Yelgava  
(N56-39,  
E23-40).

September  
to October  
1948.

1. Former infantry barracks of two four-story brick buildings, 60x25 meters, an officers' mess, a guardhouse, a target range, and an athletic field; surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

2. Former artillery barracks of one large four-story wooden building, one kitchen, and six stables.

3. Military billets, including the basement of the former castle and a small ammunition dump north of the castle.

Western sector of the town, on Washington Prospect, south of the thoroughfare to Tukums (N56-57, E23-09). .

Northwest of the road bridge across the Lielupe and Driksa Rivers on Stalin Street.

in the installation. The troops observed with the horses wore light blue epaulets. The barracks installation was estimated to be occupied by not less than 2,000 troops.

Occupied by a tank unit. Tanks were observed in the barracks area. The troops wore black epaulets with tank insignia and, when off duty, service caps with a yellow-bordered black ribbon and black piping around the top of the cap.

Occupied by an artillery unit. The troops wore black epaulets with crossed gun-barrel insignia. Light guns, light AT guns, and some trucks, mounting guns with their barrels elevated, were observed in the barracks yard.

Occupied by an MVD unit, referred to as Stalniki, which was employed against partisans. The troops were 18 to 20 years old and wore blue-bordered

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red epaulets and a red cross-stripe on their field caps. In winter, they wore quilted blue jackets with a red ribbon, four cm wide, on their left upper arms.

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Soviet Supply Installations in the Baltic MD

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date on installation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Schoenfliess (about 5 km south-east of Kaliningrad).	1945 to June 1949.	1. Ordnance depot covering an area about 300x150 meters, with five open-sided storage sheds, about 30x15x7 meters; about ten railroad spurs; loading platforms; and a headquarters building, equipped with two antennae; enclosed by a barbed-wire fence, two meters high.	Southwest of Schoenfliess, on the west side of the Kaliningrad-Korschen railroad line.	Referred to as Schoenfliess Artillery Base. Guns of 100 mm caliber with muzzle brakes were observed last in June 1949. The guns seemed to be new. No outgoing shipments were seen.	
		2. Wooden barracks building, about 40x15x5 meters.	Southwestern sector of Schoenfliess.	Motor vehicle repair shop which was taken over by the 91st Trans Bn in December 1946. The battalion was stationed in Wickbold (NSL-36, E38-10). A white T was observed on the doors of the motor vehicles. Until June 1949, the shop was operated by four PWS, five Soviet civilians, and 30 military personnel. About 20 trucks per month were overhauled.	Motor vehicles parking at the repair shop were marked with a white elephant. The same symbol was observed in the Chernyakhovsk area in 1949.

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3. Kamitz casemate.

Northern town exit  
of Altenberg.  
(N54-37, E38-08).

Military personnel were  
to be accommodated in  
the casemate when the  
PWS moved out in 1948.

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Chernya-  
khovsk  
(N54-39,  
E21-50).

No date  
given

4. Motor vehicle  
repair shop on the  
premises of a  
former brewery.

Northern perimeter  
of the town on the  
Georgenburg road,  
opposite the  
castle on a hill.

Major Orgamizans (fnu)  
(phonetic spelling) was  
in charge of the Chernya-  
khovsk post motor pool.  
The repair shop consisted  
of one large brick build-  
ing, about 50x35 meters,  
and several workshops  
built into a hillside.  
The equipment of the  
sedan-assembling shop  
included four benches,  
two electric and two  
gas welding apparatuses,  
and one pneumatic lift-  
ing platform. The equip-  
ment of the truck-assembling  
shop was similar. All  
replacement parts were  
made there. The labor  
force included 43 PWS,  
49 soldiers, and 16 civi-  
lian workers. Working a  
48-hour week, the shop  
overhauled about 20  
motor vehicles per month.

Baltiysk  
(N54-40,  
E19-55).

Summer of  
1947.

Well-camouflaged  
ammunition depot,  
surrounded by a  
wire fence, two  
meters high.

Seven to eight km  
northeast of  
Baltiysk, in the  
woods north of  
Lochstaedt.

Fifteen concrete bunkers  
with revetments, each 5x4  
meters, were counted. More  
bunkers presumably existed.  
Various large ammunition

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Slavsk      1947 to  
(N55-03,  
E21-41).      August  
1949.



Fuel depot, 300x400x  
150 meters; enclosed  
by a woven wire fence;  
equipped with a rail-  
road spur and two  
watchtowers.

About two km north-  
east of Slavsk. For  
sketch see page 29.

boxes were stored in two  
bunkers which were filled  
to capacity. The ammu-  
nition was picked up by  
trucks and taken to  
Baltiysk port.

Former German installation. Source believed that  
About 1,000 fuel drums were the installation was  
stored under shed-roofs in a fuel storage depot.  
the northeastern depot  
section. Above-ground  
tanks of the same size as  
those of tank trucks were  
observed in the central  
depot section. Large  
tanks were dug in in the  
southwestern section,  
according to fellow PWS.  
No fuel was observed to  
be issued.

fenced-in fuel depot  
with six or seven  
tanks, each about  
seven meters long  
and three meters in  
diameter, at the  
same site until April  
1948. On the  
of te  
buildings. Many drums  
were also observed.

1948 to  
March  
1949.



Motor vehicle re-  
pair shop of newly  
constructed brick  
buildings, sur-  
rounded by a board  
fence, two meters  
high and topped  
by barbed-wire,  
with four watch-  
towers erected at the  
corners.  
For sketch see page 30.

Town center on  
the thoroughfare,  
about 100 meters  
west of the Lu-  
theran church.

Referred to as MVD Zavod  
Slava, in operation since  
the summer of 1948. Maj.  
Loginov, (fnu) was in  
charge of the shop, which  
was operated by 300 PWS  
and 60 Soviet soldiers  
from a technical unit.  
They worked two shifts.  
The shop installations  
included a garage, about  
150x60 meters; a forge

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with two fireplaces and two presses; a woodworking shop, about 20x10 meters, with one Dikten planing machine, two band saws, one circular saw, two lathes, and three planing benches; a workshop, broken down into a lathe shop, a machine shop, and an assembly shop; and an electric shop about 40 meters square with transformer station. The equipment of the lathe shop included six VDF lathes, three drilling machines, two shaping machines, three milling machines, and one stamping machine. The machine shop was equipped with four fitter's benches and two milling machines. Besides repair work, about 15 motor vehicles per month were overhauled. The shop was guarded by military personnel wearing green-bordered epaulets.

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Pamletten  
(N55-02,  
E21-52).  
Prior to  
August  
1947.

Ordnance depot, about 1,500x1,000 meters, enclosed by a wire fence and equipped with a railroad spur with ramps.

North of the Pamletten railroad station on the Sovetsk-Chernyakhovsk line.

About 800 Soviet guns of various types were stored in about 50 wooden sheds, each 40x20x7 meters. They included about 300 AA guns of various calibers, about

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For sketch see  
page 31.

100 howitzers and cannons of 100 to 150 mm caliber, about 200 guns of 37 to 75 mm caliber, and about 200 guns of 20 mm caliber. The guns were in good condition. They arrived in the summer of 1947. The ordnance depot personnel were billeted in the neighboring farm buildings.

Burned down during the war, reconstructed since 1947. About 300 canvas-covered AT guns of 50 to 76 mm caliber were stored in the barracks area. They were mounted on split-trail carriages with pneumatic tires, had muzzle brakes, and were blocked up. About 100 soldiers wearing black epaulets with tank insignia and 80 PWs were employed there.

The storehouses were still under construction in early 1948. About 1,000 canvas-covered guns, mostly AT guns and other light guns, and about 300 blocked-up trucks without wheels were observed to be stored in the open. No

Daugavpils March to  
May 1948.

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Ordnance depot on the premises of a former artillery barracks installation of old three-story brick buildings and former stables; equipped with a railroad spur and enclosed by a barbed wire fence with watchtowers.

Northern sector of the town east of the freight yard.

Ordnance depot, about 1,000x200 meters, of 14 brick storehouses, each 50x12x8 meters, arranged in two parallel rows; surrounded by a double barbed wire fence three meters high.

Eastern perimeter of the town, about 1,200 meters southeast of the northern railroad station.

A medical depot and a ration supply depot were located nearby.

1946 to  
early  
1948.

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Riga      1948 to  
             October  
             1949.

1. Ammunition depot  
of old and new bunkers,  
well camouflaged by  
turf; equipped with  
railroad spur.

Center of  
Kaiserwald.

Ammunition was shipped  
to the depot and stored  
in mid-July 1948.

2. Ration supply  
depot, equipped  
with a railroad  
spur.

Western section  
of Kaiserwald,  
bordering on the  
ammunition depot.

incoming shipments were  
observed.

Five semi-underground two-  
story warehouses were ob-  
served in the summer of  
1949. Ration supplies  
were observed to be  
transferred from railroad  
cars into the warehouses  
two to three times per  
week.

3. Ration supply  
depot of five  
semi-underground  
storage sheds.

Southern bank of  
the mill race, near  
the chemical plant.

Rations were observed  
coming and going out by  
truck throughout the  
spring of 1949.

1946 to  
March  
1949.

Motor vehicle repair  
shop of one brick  
building, enclosed  
by a board fence  
and equipped with  
a railroad spur.  
For sketch see  
page 32.

Eastern sector of  
the city, about  
800 meters south  
of the Vairoga  
railroad car  
factory.

Referred to by the PWS  
as MVD motor vehicle re-  
pair shop. It was operated  
by PWS and supervised by  
MVD personnel. It con-  
sisted of a three-story  
administration building;  
a machine shop; a boiler  
forge, equipped with six  
welding apparatuses of  
the Siemens-Elbing type  
and two large storage  
batteries for search-  
lights; an electric shop,

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with large storage battery of the Renault type; a foundry and core-making shop, about 100x50 meters; a cleaning shop; a body repair shop; an upholstering shop, about 200x150x15 meters; a vulcanizing shop of steel frame construction; a paint shop; a wood-pattern shop; a forge, equipped with four electric furnaces and three medium sized steam operated hammers; and a lathe shop combined with a tool-making shop, about 250x150x15 meters. Recently set up machine tools included 25 VDF and/or Fischer lathes, two medium drilling machines, four turret lathes, four cylinder-grinding machines, five shaping machines, and six milling machines. There was also an engine shop, about 200x100 meters, combined with a spare parts storage, and an open storage shed, about 200x100 meters, for storage of raw materials. The personnel, which worked

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February  
1949.

1. Fuel depot, about 500 meters square, of several brick storehouses and 50 to 60 bunkers.

Western section of Kaiserwald.

three shifts, included 350 Poles, 150 Soviet workers, and 15 Latvians. Repair work was done only for military units.

October  
1948.

2. Ammunition and ordnance depot, enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

Center of Kaiserwald.

A vast number of fuel drums were observed to be stored in the bunkers and excavations in the ground. Fuel was picked up daily by trucks of various units. The depot was guarded by sentries with submachine guns.

1947 to  
March  
1949.

Tank repair shop, of low workshops; equipped with a railroad spur.

Eastern sector of the city, west of the Vairoga railroad car plant, about 500 meters south of the southern edge of Kaiserwald.

Numerous piles of ammunition boxes, each several meters high, were observed to be stored in the depot. In addition, a storage area, apparently with unserviceable guns, sound locators, and motor vehicles, was located in the depot.

Tanks, mostly T-34 models, were observed being repaired. Test drives were held in the neighboring terrain. The personnel worked in three shifts.

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1945 to  
June 1948.



Motor vehicle repair shop of one four-story building, about 40x15x15 meters.

Eastern sector of the city, at 132 to 134 Brivibas Street, about 300 meters southwest of the road bridge which crossed the railroad line southwest of the Vairoga railroad car plant.

The repair shop belonged to a bridge construction engineer battalion. The rear sides of the motor vehicles of the unit were marked with Pi 20. [n 20?]. Maj. Ruyeskov (fmu) was in charge of the repair shop, which included an assembly shop and lathe shop, equipped with eight lathes, two crank-shaft-grinding machines, three shaping machines, two milling machines, one tempering furnace, and eight benches on the first floor; a lathe shop, equipped with eight benches, 16 vises, two grinding machines, and several drilling machines on the second floor; an electric shop on the third floor; and, on the fourth floor, offices and PW billets. The total manpower employed consisted of 100 to 120 PWs and about 100 Soviet convicts. They worked in three shifts. 15 to 20 trucks per week were overhauled.

The unit had seen combat at Kaliningrad and had moved to Riga in March 1945, taking its machine tools with it.

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Ogre  
(NS6-49,  
E24-36).

July to  
December  
1949.

Two ammunition depots,  
enclosed by a wire  
fence, equipped with  
watchtowers with  
searchlights.

About eight to ten  
km east of the town  
in a woods.

The road frontage of the  
two depots was about 300  
meters. Large piles of  
ammunition boxes were  
observed. Ammunition  
boxes, about 100x25x25 cm,  
were observed being un-  
loaded at the Ogre rail-  
road station.

Yelgava

1948 to  
February  
1949.

Fuel depot, about  
100 meters square.

Between the rail-  
road station and  
Lielupe.

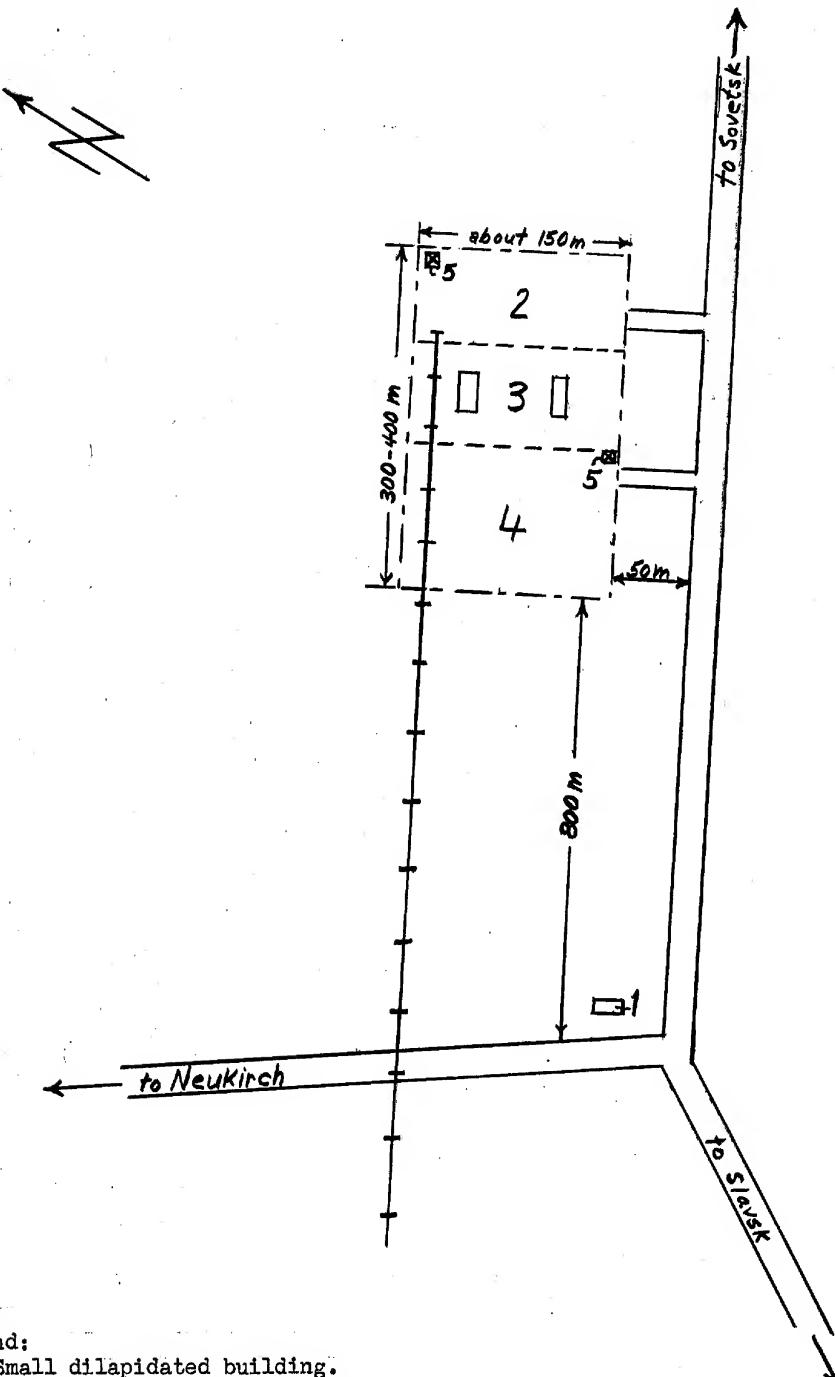
15 to 20 tanks, four to  
five meters high and five  
to six meters in diameter,  
which barely projected above  
the ground. Five tanks were  
painted silver and the rest  
red. No incoming or out-  
going shipments were observed.

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Fuel Depot at Slavsk

## Legend:

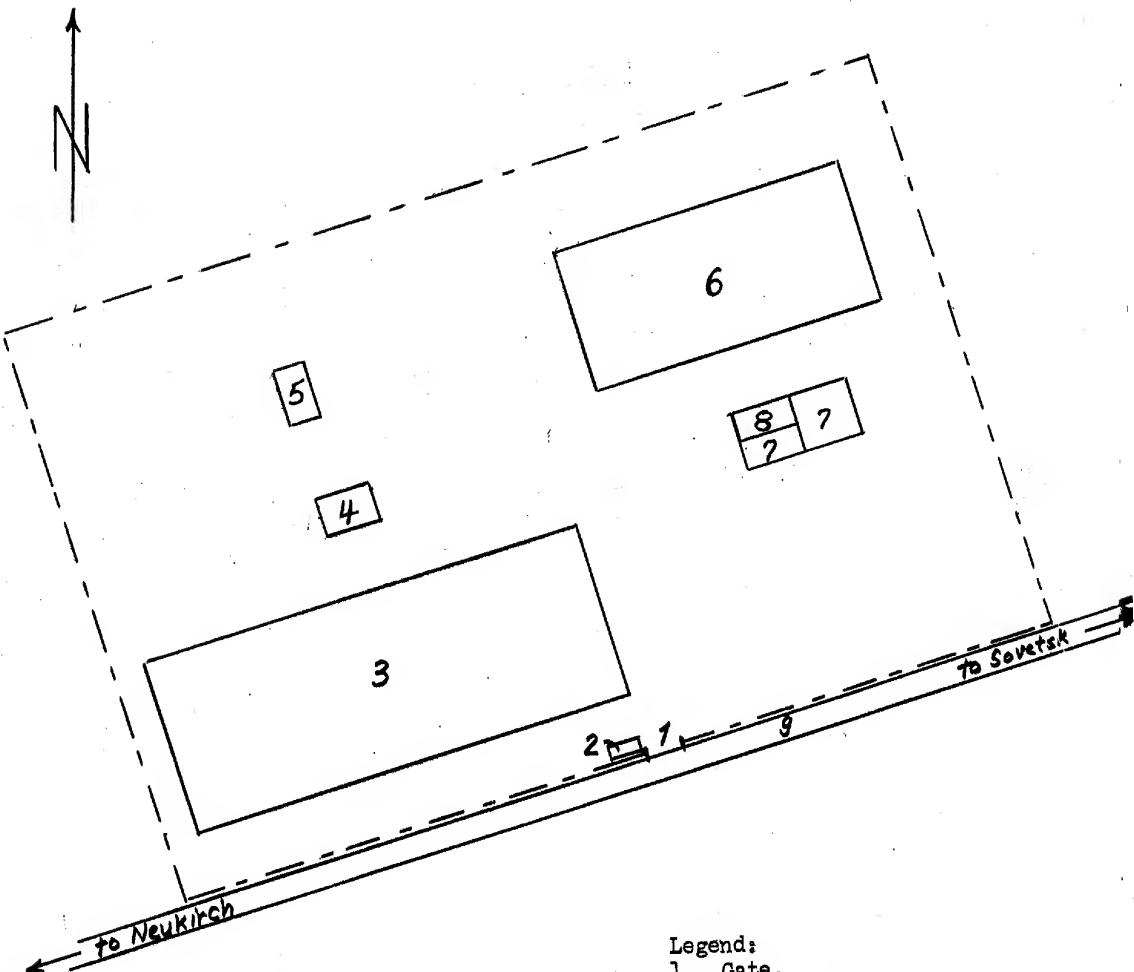
1. Small dilapidated building.
2. Storage yard for fuel drums.
3. Surface fuel tanks.
4. Subterranean fuel tanks.
5. Watchtowers.

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MVD Zavod Slava in Slavsk



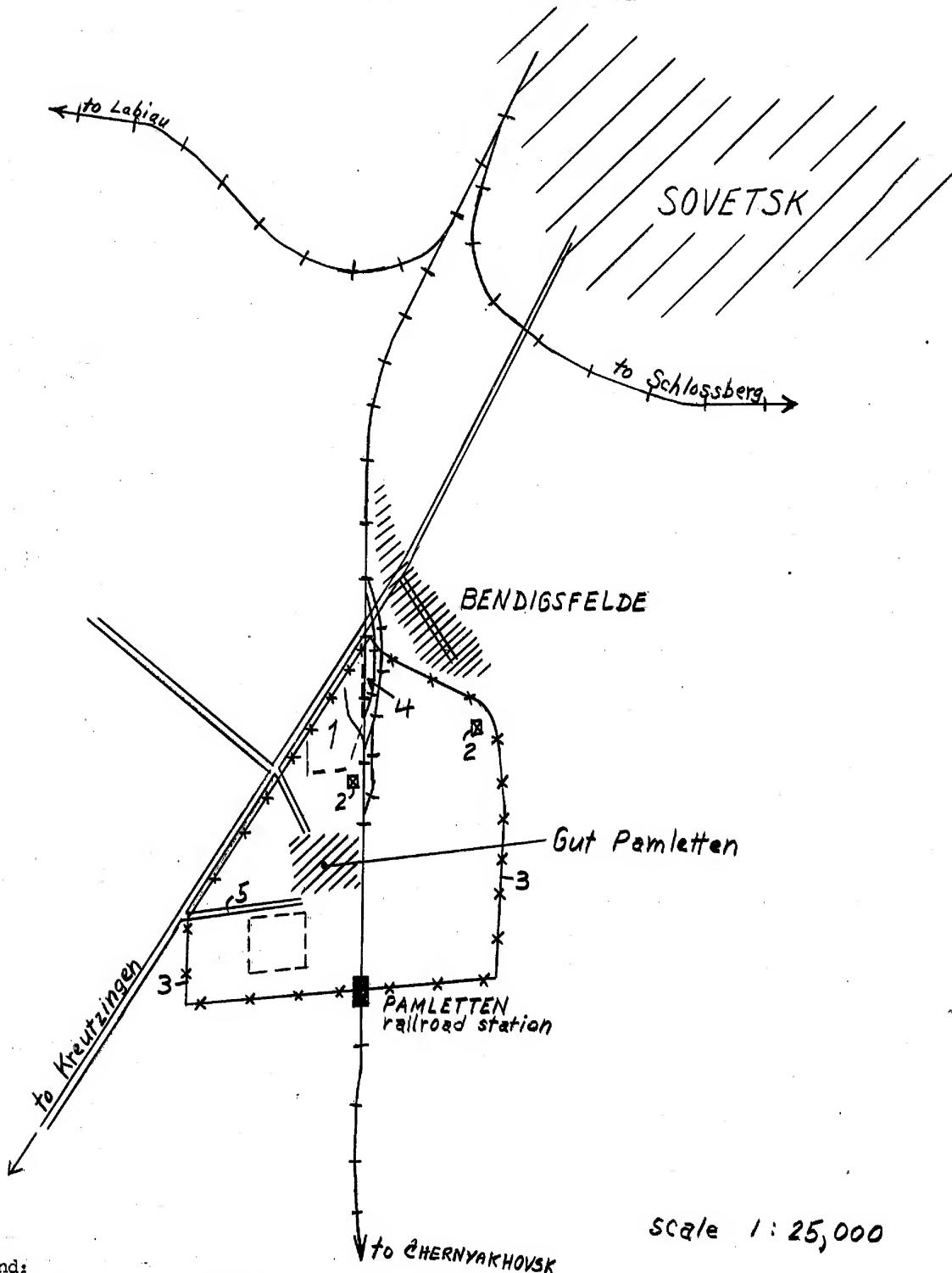
Legend:

1. Gate.
2. Guardhouse.
3. Garage and MVD office.
4. Forge.
5. Wood-working shop.
6. Assembly shop.
7. Electro shop.
8. Transformer.
9. Street.

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Ordnance Depot at Pamletten

## Legend:

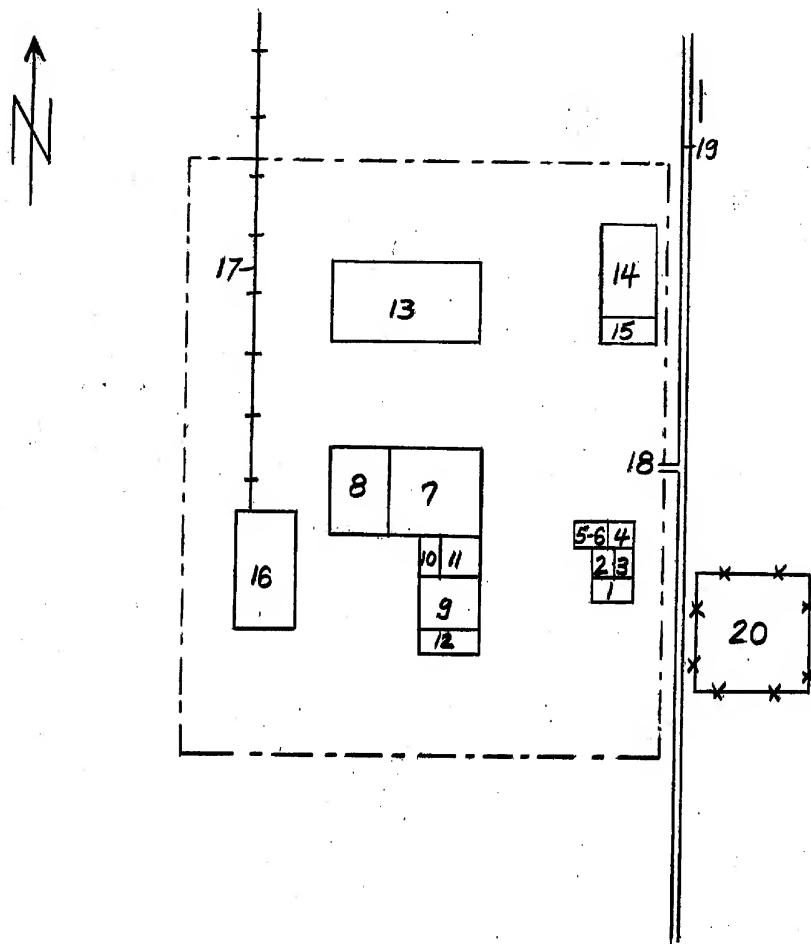
1. About 50 gun storage sheds.
2. Watchtowers.
3. Barbed-wire fence.
4. Five to ten railroad tracks
5. Prominent birch-tree alley.

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Motor Vehicle Repair Shop of the MVD in Riga

## Legend:

1. Administration building.
2. Machine shop.
3. Boiler forge.
4. Electro shop.
5. Core-making shop.
6. Foundry and cleaning shop.
7. Body repair shop.
8. Upholstering shop.
9. Vulcanizing shop.
10. Paint shop.
11. Wood-pattern shop.
12. Forge.
13. Lathe shop and tool-making shop.
14. Engine shop.
15. Spare parts storage.
16. Storage shed.
17. Railroad spur.
18. Main entrance.
19. Access road to the Pskov highway.
20. PW Camp No. 7948.

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